

### REMARKS

Claim 1-25 are pending in the application, of which Claims 1, 7, 13, 19, and 25 are independent. Claims 13-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101. Claims 1-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 and under 35 U.S.C. § 102. Claims 5, 11, 17, and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103. The rejections are traversed.

Certain claims have been amended for clarity and new claims have been added to the application.

#### Regarding Rejections Under Section 101

Claims 13-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because they are deemed to be directed to intangible embodiments. This rejection is traversed.

Although the Office cited MPEP § 2106 for support, it misapplies or misunderstands that section, which address tangible results — not embodiments.

The Applicant asserts that data signals on a transmission medium, such as electromagnetic signals, can be detected and measured, and can transmit data over great distances using a carrier wave. Indeed, a carrier wave of sufficient amplitude and frequency can be sensed by a human. While a signal transmitted by an electromagnetic signal is tangible, it can be transitory.

As explained in MPEP § 2106(IV)(B)(1)(c) “...a signal claim directed to a practical application of electromagnetic energy is statutory regardless of its transitory nature.” Because Claims 13-24 include a practical application of electromagnetic signals to provide a program code segment, it is a statutory claim.

#### Regarding Rejections Under § 112

Claims 1-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, paragraph 2, because it was deemed that the “a unique identifier” limitation was indistinct. This rejection is traversed.

Each independent claim recited, at a browser, “ the unique identifier being unique for each request of the content, the unique identifier preventing the browser from loading the content from a cache.” As disclosed in the application, such a unique identifier can include a random number or a timestamp. One of ordinary skill in the art would understand the claim.

Reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

#### Regarding Art Rejections Under §§ 102 and 103

Claims 1-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) based on U.S. 2002/10038350 to Lambert et al. In addition, Claims 1-4, 6-10, 12-16, 18-22, and 24-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) based on U.S. 6,892,240 to Nakajima. Claims 5, 11, 17, and 23 also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Nakajima in view of Lambert. These rejections are traversed.

The Applicant first notes that both Nakajima and Lambert have U.S. filing dates that are less than one year before the Applicant's filing date. The Applicant reserves the right to file a Declaration to swear behind either or both references.

The Applicant discloses and claims a technique for displaying dynamic page content in a page-caching browser. In particular, the Applicant forces a page to reload from the server instead of from cache memory. That allows the server to maintain the state of the user's session, even when a page is referenced through the browser's navigational history list. The reload is performed by an event handler in response to any navigation event. New Claims have been added to the application to recite those aspects of the invention in more detail.

Lambert discusses cache busting, where HTML code references a tracking marker (e.g. an invisible image) by appending a unique identifier to the marker's URL. That marker's URL is modified in the page's HTML, whenever the HTML is reexecuted. The HTML page, itself, is retrieved from cache memory.

Nakajima also uses a unique identifier, but it is calculated once for each client server connection. The goal of Nakajima is to prevent a proxy server from supplying a client with

cached data from another connection. Thereafter, it appears that the browser does retrieve pages from its local cache.

The claims have been amended to more clearly recite the claimed invention. As now recited, the claims address pages instead of content. It is believed that this amendment clarifies the claimed invention.

New Claims 28-30 have been added to the application to recite additional details disclosed in the specification. No new matter is being introduced.

Acceptance and allowance is respectfully requested.

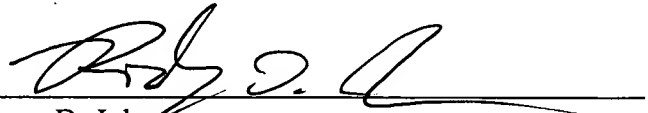
### CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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